

HOW THE JOB WAS DONE

Not a Spanish Torpedo But an American, Sent the Merrimac to the Bottom.

SEVEN AMERICAN HEROES

Took Their Lives in Their Hands and Put the Old Collier Where She Would Do the Most Good—Cervera a Hopeless Prisoner.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) On Board the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Danubius, off Santiago de Cuba, June 4, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 4.—Rear Admiral Sampson, during Friday morning, decided to close the narrow harbor entrance to Santiago de Cuba by sinking the collier Merrimac, loaded with coal, in the channel. He called for volunteers to go to almost certain death and 400 men offered themselves. Lieutenant Hobson and six men were chosen and at 3 a. m. Friday morning the Merrimac, under her own steam, entered the channel and under a terrible Spanish fire. The vessel was shelled with projectiles, but she anchored and swung around. Lieutenant Hobson then set off an internal torpedo with an electric attachment. There was an explosion, the Merrimac sank, and the channel was closed and, apparently, Admiral Cervera will be unable to escape.

CAN'T LOSE THE STRATEGISTS

Washington, June 4.—It is now known that the navy department had ten days ago was considering a plan for closing the harbor at Santiago very similar in general scope to that which was put into execution yesterday. It was proposed to get two large hulks or scows and fill them with big boulders such as could be easily obtained in the neighborhood of New York. These were to be towed to either side of a tug and run into the harbor and at the proper point were to be exploded. Provisions were to be made for the safety of the crew by attaching to the scows a torpedo stern foremost. At the proper moment the crew was to go on board the torpedo boat, scuttle the hulks by yapping electrical contrivance and cutting loose from the hulks, make a rush for liberty and the open sea. There are signs that yesterday's project was a development of this idea. Probably the plan of taking in scows was rejected because Sampson could not waste valuable time in waiting for such craft to be brought from the United States.

CERVERA CAN'T MOVE HER

Washington, June 4.—As to the prospects of the Merrimac being removed by the Spaniards, as is reported to be under way at Santiago, the officials at the navy department declare that this is likely to be a difficult and dangerous and time-consuming operation. The bulk could be blown up by the use of dynamite charges, which would not be difficult to place in the scow where the Merrimac lies, for the reports say the top of the funnel is above water, indicating a depth of about forty or fifty feet, but it is believed that the wreck lies in sight from the sea and it is not doubted that Sampson will post some of the heavy ironclads in such a position as to be able to command the site with their heavy guns and prevent the Spanish wreckers from working. At night something might be accomplished by the wreckers, but that work would be full of danger.

WHO THE HEROES ARE

Washington, June 4.—The only Hobson in the list of officers in the naval register is Richmond P. Hobson, a naval constructor, who is a lieutenant of the junior grade. He was appointed an assistant naval constructor in 1891. He entered the navy from Alabama.

Kansas City, June 4.—Commander James M. Miller of the Merrimac, reported sunk in Santiago harbor, is from Liberty, Mo., where his mother, Mrs. Ann Miller, is still living. He has been over thirty years of service in the navy, having been appointed midshipman in 1863. He rose through successive grades and was appointed commodore last year, but after he had brought home the Yankee from South American waters. For six years he was on the Asiatic station, where he saw the naval battles of the Chinese-Japanese war. Before his assignment to the Merrimac with the flying squadron he was on the Atlantic station, where he saw the naval battles of the Chinese-Japanese war. Before his assignment to the Merrimac with the flying squadron he was on the Atlantic station, where he saw the naval battles of the Chinese-Japanese war.

Philadelphia, June 4.—Ensign John Russell Young Blakey of the Merrimac, who is reported to have been captured by the Spaniards at Santiago yesterday, is a Philadelphian, son of John Blakey, publisher of the Evening Star of this city. When the war with Spain was declared he was assigned to the Merrimac, of which vessel he was navigator.

PROMOTION IN STORE

Washington, June 4.—Substantial promotions in store for the gallant men who took the Merrimac in, according to the statement of one of the officials competent to speak on this subject, and to place the navy department. When they get out of their Spanish prison they will get out of the shape of advance in number and in rating, which means money. How soon this will be cannot be told at present. The department, as far as is known, now holds no Spanish prisoners of war rank. Colonel Cortis and the Spanish surgeon who was captured with him have been surrendered in exchange for a couple of newspaper men, there now remain of prisoners of war only two or three private soldiers at Fort McPherson, and it cannot be expected that these can be exchanged for the American officers who were on the Merrimac. The captives, therefore, are likely to remain prisoners in Santiago until the place surrenders or Sampson manages to capture some Spanish officers of equal rank, and enlisted men to the same number as the Merrimac's little crew.

HOW THE HEROES WERE SAVED

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) Kingston, Jamaica, June 4.—Hobson and the other heroes of the Merrimac were saved in the following manner: Unable after the sinking of their vessel to make their way back through the storm of shot and shell, they rowed into the harbor to the Spanish flagship and were taken on

of the enemy's squadron immediately retired."

It is officially announced here that the Spanish government has received further dispatches regarding the alleged victory of the Spaniards at Santiago de Cuba, but that they will not be published until they have been communicated to the queen regent.

In the meanwhile the report has circulated that the Spaniards have captured "numerous Americans."

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) Port Au Prince, June 4.—3:30 a. m.—Further news received here from Santiago de Cuba confirms the reports that the bombardment of that place began at 3 o'clock yesterday morning.

After the action the Spaniards blew up with dynamite the American collier Merrimac and have since been at work clearing the channel as far as, in all probability, permit Admiral Cervera's fleet to put out to sea should the Cadiz squadron, under Admiral Camara, arrive in Cuban waters to relieve the blockaded ships.

In the meanwhile, the dispatches from Santiago de Cuba say, the Spaniards pay tribute to the audacity of the Americans in so cleverly attempting to blockade the channel.

According to the Spaniards, it would be foolishness upon the part of the Americans to force the harbor entrance, which is described as being long and narrow and thoroughly mined, seemingly forming an insurmountable barrier.

GETTING READY FOR CERVERA

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) On Board the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Danubius, off Santiago de Cuba, June 4, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 3.—An hour before sunset tonight, as dark rain clouds lying low on the coast, forebode the usual storm, and the united fleet of America lay off the mouth of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, flanked by a little flotilla of dispatch boats. Rear Admiral Sampson signalled the torpedo boat Porpoise to run alongside the flagship. The nature of the admiral's order was soon known, for the Porpoise rushed alongside each dispatch boat in turn and magazine. "The admiral directs you to run ten miles south and to take a station to the right of the fleet."

This meant business of serious import for the fleet before morning, whether a dash into the harbor, or otherwise, will probably be known on the arrival of the second Associated Press dispatch boat at the nearest cable station tomorrow. All indications are that southeastern Cuba will be the scene of active naval and military operations for some time. Here are assembled the squadrons of great fighting ships and, looking down upon them from the adjacent hills, are the watchful insurgents forming the outposts of General Garcia's army, which is strong enough unaided to strike the Spanish land forces a hard blow, and if reinforced by the American army of invasion, to seize and hold the entire eastern half of the island.

Talk with Garcia's scouts shows that they confidently expect American troops soon. They say this is the best part of the island for the landing and the acclimatization of our soldiers. Well drained and healthy camps can be established on the high table lands that lie on the sea front or on slopes of the mountains at any desired altitude. Pure water is found in the springs and mountain streams, while the fertile surrounding country yields abundant fruits and vegetables and everything is favorable to good sanitary condition of a well disciplined army.

The rainy season, the insurgents say, is not a serious drawback where camps can be quickly formed on drained elevations. The island already shows the effects of the beginning of this season. Showers occur daily and silt, white rain mists are seen on the slopes every morning. The smoke and burning fires of the burning plantations are being extinguished and luxuriant nature is rapidly healing many of the ravages of the war.

These tropical storms at night are wonderful exhibitions of pyrotechnics. At times the lightning flashes on the horizon, the look like the regular firing of guns from a distant fort. Again, the entire heavens seem aflame in vivid glare, and forked tongues of fire appear to run down the mountain slopes. A drenching rain falls for an hour or two and then the still clouds clear and all is serene and the full and brilliant constellations of the tropics appear in all their glory as the black clouds roll away on the horizon.

Such storms are confined almost wholly to the coast, only going out to sea occasionally off a cape of headland to kick up a squall.

Ships sailing along the coast on calm seas and under clear skies are witnesses of the land storms without feeling the slightest effect of these disturbances of nature a few miles distant.

HOW SANTIAGO LOOKS

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) On Board the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Danubius, off Santiago de Cuba, June 4, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 4.—Sixteen warships of the United States and 400 men are drifting here under the shadow of Cuba's towering mountains.

In the mountain side is a small opening, a rift that leads away, twisting and turning, up into Santiago, 15 miles from the sea. In this narrow harbor stream lies the fleet of Admiral Cervera. All day and all night the eyes of the American soldiers are fixed upon the narrow entrance to the harbor, as the warships slowly drift up and down past it.

Perched high on the side of the entrance to the harbor is Morro Castle, which for two centuries has looked down upon all that enters there. On the opposite point small palm trees and tropical shrubbery grows rank and green, almost hiding the battery that has been placed at that point.

Sailing along the shore, four miles off, it looks like a thousand rocky spurs that project from the mountain side, all along the eastern shore of the island.

This is the picture of the Santiago blockade today. The landscape is one of great beauty. The mountain scenery is majestic. Great peaks, green robed, rise 5,000 feet above the sea level, with sunlit cliffs gleaming from them and then drifting away from their towering summits.

Down in the deep shadowed blue at their base are the warships, silent and grim, drifting, waiting for the battle. At night the moonlight makes a beautiful picture of the mountains and sea. Imagine the ocean washing from the hills of Morro Mountain, with a tropical sky above all, and you have a picture of Santiago de Cuba.

No attempt is made by the fleet to go into the harbor. Mines are near the entrance and it would be suicidal for large ships to attempt to enter. So there is nothing to do but to wait and down upon the harbor mouth, hoping the Spanish ships may again show themselves or come out for an open combat.

The Spaniards have plainly laid a trap for the American ships. Harbors are mined, batteries have been planted all

along it on either side and the Spaniards are well equipped with good guns and smokeless powder. But the Americans will not fall into the trap. One ship may be sacrificed, but if it is blown up and sunk it will block the harbor and prevent the Spaniards from getting out.

BLANCO'S LAST CABLE CUT

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) Off Santiago de Cuba, June 3.—3 p. m.—Per the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Danubius, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 4.—The last cable strands binding Cuba to the outside world were cut this afternoon by a cable vessel conveyed here by the United States dispatch boat Dolphin. This black sea crab dived all day along the coast, hour by hour, and its powerful claws at length brought up the barnacle-encrusted cable strands and snipped them. The cable picked up was that running to Kingston. It was found early this morning. The coast loop connecting Santiago and Guantanamo was then cut. Proceeding to Guantanamo, the cable vessel finally grappled and severed the Haytian cable.

This ends the cable cutting operations begun a month ago, when the Marblehead and the Windom lost five men in a fight off Cienfuegos, where three cables were crippled and several hundred Spaniards were killed by shells from the warships. Afterwards the St. Louis and the Wampatuck cut the San Juan de Porto Rico cable at Santiago.

The cable cut today were the only ones remaining except a few loops, and these will probably be severed in a short time.

The cutting of these cables is almost as serious for the Spaniards in coast towns as the cutting of foreign cables, the land wires connecting the coast towns being therefore in the event of American troops landing in Cuba, the absence of the coast loops will seriously interfere with the hasty mobilization of the Spanish troops.

New York, June 4.—The United States and Hayti Cable company and the Commercial Cable company have not been able to get an interruption of the service and all were still accepting business this morning for Cuba.

INVADEES LEAVE FOR TAMPA

Mobile, Ala., June 4.—Five transports, carrying the Twentieth Infantry, Colonel Wheaton, Third Infantry, Colonel Page, and troops A. C. and the Second Cavalry, steamed down Mobile river at 9:30 o'clock this morning, enroute, presumably, to Tampa, but really under sealed orders. The transports are the steamers Metewan, Stillwater, Breakwater, Aransas and Morgan.

The troops were quartered on the vessels and had a good night's rest. Revell was sounded at 5 o'clock and the last preparations for the voyage, remade. Some 200 horses had to be loaded on the Morgan and this and other work delayed the departure until the hour above named. Then the five vessels pulled out, packed snug together and formed a procession down the river. The last seen of the transports from the top of the custom house was as it passed down the channel, the vessels being about half a mile apart, the leader being a mere speck on the horizon, just as they turned where the river ends and the bay channel opens.

TROOPS FOR THE WEST

San Francisco, June 4.—The Fifty-first Iowa volunteers on naval affairs, Francisco over the Rock Island, Burlington and Northwestern railroad. The troops will concentrate at Cheyenne and from there will travel together to Ogden and thence to Frisco over the Southern Pacific. The first battalion, including the headquarters band and companies from Des Moines, Iowa, and Knoxville, leave over the Rock Island under command of Major Dugan. The second battalion, commanded by Major Moore, and including companies from Shenandoah, Council Bluffs and Red Oak, leave over the Burlington. Major Hume, in command of the third battalion, with companies from Cresion, Corns, Bedford and Valeria, leaves over the Northwestern.

Omaha, June 4.—Company C, Fourth New York volunteer infantry, and a company of recruits for Ohio, passed through here today, enroute to San Francisco.

CHICKAMAUGA CAMP NEWS

Chickamauga National Military Park, Ga., June 4.—Regimental and company drills were the order here today. The departure of Inspector General Breckinridge and staff for Tampa cancelled the second day's inspection of the First division of the Third army corps and the elaborate maneuvers of yesterday were not repeated today, as the weather was too hot.

The work of instructing the volunteers in the art of the handling of firearms will now begin. A number of rifle ranges will be established at once and next week all the regiments will be given target practice.

Captain Rockwell, of the ordnance department, is doing his utmost to equip the regiments with arms, ammunition, etc., and according to reports as possible. He practically expects to equip the Third and Sixth corps, as was the original intention, there will be 75,000 troops anywhere. Colonel Richards said further that if each of these regiments is recruited to its full strength that will be 30,000 troops at the park when the Sixth corps is completed.

There is now practically no complaint among the big camp. The men are getting used to the army rations and the supply of water is abundant.

Adjutant General Arthur McArthur left General Wade's headquarters last night for San Francisco, where he will assume control of a brigade of troops for the Philippines Islands. He was recently made a brigadier general.

All the regiments are making strenuous efforts to recruit to full strength in compliance with orders issued a few days ago. A number of recruiting officers have been sent out and are actively at work.

WAR APPOINTMENTS

Washington, June 4.—The president has sent these nominations to the senate for appointment in the volunteer army: To be chief surgeons of divisions, with rank of major—Captain William H. Ar-

thur, assistant surgeon; Captain George Bushnell, assistant surgeon; Donald McLean, Michigan; George H. Fowler, New York.

Captains and assistant surgeons, with rank of brigadier surgeons with rank of major—William C. Jorgens, Henry P. Birmingham, Maiborough C. Wyeth, Richard W. Johnson, Edward C. Carter, William O. Owen, Peter R. Egan, William J. Wakeman, William Stephen, William C. Jordan, Edgar A. Means, Guy L. Edie, William D. Crosby, William L. Kneeder, Charles M. Gandy, James E. Pilcher, Charles R. Ewing, Walter D. McCaw, J. R. Keen, Henry I. Raymond, Francis J. Ives, William F. Kendall, Edward R. Morris, Henry S. Harris, William R. Banister, Paul Clendenen, Charles E. Woodcut, Eugene L. Swift, Paul Shilcock, Ogden Raftery, Charles F. Mason, James D. Glennan, Alfred Bradley, Philip G. Wailes.

To be brigade surgeons, with rank of major—William G. MacDonald, Charles M. Drake, George Joseph K. Weaver, Pennsylvania; Charles E. Woodcut, Eugene L. Swift, Paul Shilcock, Ogden Raftery, Charles F. Mason, James D. Glennan, Alfred Bradley, Philip G. Wailes.

To be additional paymasters—James R. Kenner of Indiana (nomination of James R. McKenna of Indiana for the above office withdrawn).

To be commissary of subsistence with rank of captain—Warren C. Fairbanks, Indiana.

MARIETTA REACHES KEY WEST

West, June 4.—3:30 a. m.: The United States gunboat Marietta, Commander F. M. Shummon, arrived here at 7:30 o'clock this morning from San Francisco, which port she left on March 15. The trip was uneventful and there was not even a case of sickness on board. Much of the voyage was made in company with the battleship Oregon and the first question asked by the Marietta's officers was as to the Oregon's whereabouts.

After the Marietta passed Cape Horn she kept a sharp lookout for the Spanish torpedo gunboat Tanager, which was supposed to be hunting for the Oregon. The Marietta's officers were very anxious to meet the Spaniard, and they say a minor battle had taken place she would have surely sunk her. During the entire voyage she sighted only half a dozen ships.

The Marietta left Rio Janeiro on May 2. The men on board had heard no war news later than the first bulletin of Rear Admiral Dewey's victory at Manila.

The Marietta anchored on her arrival here and hoisted the flag for a doctor. Pending his arrival no one was allowed to leave a room aboard the vessel and the correspondents of the Associated Press shouted a brief summary of the war news to the officers, the report of which caused much laughing and rejoicing.

The Marietta is painted black. Her course was through Providence Channel and she saw no warships in West Indian waters.

REPAIRS TO THE MONADNOCK

San Francisco, June 4.—The monitor Monadnock arrived here this morning from Port Angeles, Washington, and went direct to Mare Island, where she will be overhauled. It is not known whether she will be overhauled here without taking an active part in the war, and I desire duty in which I can take the initiative and do something. I shall be extremely gratified to have a ship in order to run the blockade, or a torpedo boat, anything rather than playing second fiddle. However, if there is no other remedy, I would be perfectly willing to go on board a large ship. I am sorry this war finds me in a low rank and it offers opportunities for any one who wishes to work and to risk himself. I cannot believe that Don Pasquale could be in Santiago, as reported by the American press. He entered it on the 18th and if he had gone immediately to Havana he would have met only two monitors in front of it. I make out that he entered that place on Saturday the 25th—if he had gone to the north and through the Providence channel he would have passed into Havana right under the nose of the Americans, who had only small cruisers. For Schley was at sea on the night of Thursday, Sampson on that of Friday and on that of Sunday, the 22nd, he took the lower channel for the east and on Wednesday turned back towards Havana. Schley's squadron has been reinforced by the Iowa, and Sampson's by the Oregon. I believe that in war one has to take fortune. If it had not been because Sampson was afraid Don Pasquale might go to Havana and that Schley would not be there and our confidence is well grounded that he found himself very short of ammunition after the bombardment, through the stealing in the ordnance department, the fact remains that it was logical for him to remain near Santiago and Cienfuegos, and if he could not prevent the entrance of our squadron, to shut it up, and thus close the campaign, as those people already believed it closed. But I cannot believe such a stupid thing possible. I suppose that he would have ordered a cruiser or two there to cover the Terror and that he will appear at San Juan the 25th or 26th. He will coal there and will rest a day or two and will then return to delay and annoy them and delay the invasion.

DRIVEN OUT BY BLANCO

London, June 4.—The foreign office announces that Captain General Blanco offeered to release Messrs. Robinson and Whigham, the English newspaper correspondents, on condition that they be permitted to return to Cuba. They are expected to embark on the British cruiser Thetis for Jamaica on Tuesday next, pending having been given her to go to Havana for the purpose of embarking British residents.

NO MORE MAINE REPORTS

Washington, June 4.—Senator Chandler, from the committee on naval affairs, today made a report to the senate on the resolution passed on February 21st last, directing an investigation into the destruction of the battleship Maine. The committee say that in view of the careful inquiry by the naval court and that which was later made by the senate committee on foreign relations, they deem an investigation by the naval committee unnecessary and have therefore made none.

WHAT PEACE TALK IS WORTH

New York, June 4.—The Commercial Advertiser's London correspondent cables today as follows: "In European eyes, the economic condition of Spain is becoming an important aspect of the war and the anxiety of the hostile friends over it has prompted some recent dispatches about the Spanish desire for peace. Trustworthy letters from Madrid say the Spaniards absurdly underestimate the terms of peace which the United States would be likely to entertain and the talk about them is only vague speculation, chiefly among the uneasy commercial classes. Men of judgment and knowledge of the disposition of the country are powers capable of results from Castile's condition of the powers unless a decisive naval battle is fought in the mean time."

Messrs. Thrall and Jones, the two newspaper correspondents imprisoned at Havana, and recently exchanged for Spanish officers, were also at the navy department June 4.

Frankfort, Ky., June 4.—Governor Bradley left on a special train today noon for Lexington to deliver the commissions of the Kentucky cavalry troops which had been ordered to Chickamauga.

Chicago, June 4.—Transportation was arranged today for the following regiments: First Tennessee, to San Francisco; First Kentucky, to Chickamauga; First Kentucky troop of cavalry, to Chickamauga.

Melbourne, Victoria, June 4.—The vessel Victoria and Tasmania has resulted in the adoption of the federal flag. The results in New South Wales is still doubtful.

CARRANZA, THE SLEAK

Full Text of the Famous Letter, the Disclosure of Which Exposed His Little Game.

HE ROASTS OLD CAMARA

Who, He Says, Was to Bombard New England Cities—Admits Himself a Chief of Spies—Thinks Spain Better Yield Cuba.

Washington, June 4.—The following is the Carranza letter, which has created a sensation in Canada:

"Montreal, Que., May 26, 1898. "Tupper Street, 2. To His Excellency Senator Don Jose Gomez Irujo."

"My Dear Don Jose—I am very glad that they would have appointed you to command the Cadiz fleet, and it was my intention to have sent you a telegram asking me to take me with you, to meet you in the Antilles, or wherever you might say. The case has not turned out thus, however, and it seems as though God were not on our side, because the election of Senator Camara, I fear, will be fatal, although he may have a good chief-of-staff officer. No one could suit him, because he is very capricious and, besides, is not a hard worker; on the contrary, he is lazy and would pay no attention to the advice of any one. You will not take this as flattery, but today no one but you and Don Pasquale should have command of our fleet, and this is the belief of the younger element of the personnel. Now there is no remedy, and may God shed His light upon him and keep him in His hands. I wrote to the minister and, with the confidence due to my special duties, I sent him, on sending a clipping from a newspaper containing a telegram from Cadiz, speaking of our fleet and its admiral, that it was not Senator Camara but you who should command it and that the lower personnel, who travel about a little, know you very well. It may be that this action may have made a bad impression, but I don't care, because if I can do it I shall leave the service when this war is ended. I have been left here to receive and send telegrams and to look after the service, which I have organized, or, I had better say, am establishing here, because until a very little while ago I was not permitted to do as I pleased."

"We have had bad luck, because they have captured our two best ships, one in Washington, who hanged himself—or else they did—and the other, day before yesterday, in Tampa. The Americans are showing the most extraordinary vigilance. I do not wish to remain here without taking an active part in the war, and I desire duty in which I can take the initiative and do something. I shall be extremely gratified to have a ship in order to run the blockade, or a torpedo boat, anything rather than playing second fiddle. However, if there is no other remedy, I would be perfectly willing to go on board a large ship. I am sorry this war finds me in a low rank and it offers opportunities for any one who wishes to work and to risk himself. I cannot believe that Don Pasquale could be in Santiago, as reported by the American press. He entered it on the 18th and if he had gone immediately to Havana he would have met only two monitors in front of it. I make out that he entered that place on Saturday the 25th—if he had gone to the north and through the Providence channel he would have passed into Havana right under the nose of the Americans, who had only small cruisers. For Schley was at sea on the night of Thursday, Sampson on that of Friday and on that of Sunday, the 22nd, he took the lower channel for the east and on Wednesday turned back towards Havana. Schley's squadron has been reinforced by the Iowa, and Sampson's by the Oregon. I believe that in war one has to take fortune. If it had not been because Sampson was afraid Don Pasquale might go to Havana and that Schley would not be there and our confidence is well grounded that he found himself very short of ammunition after the bombardment, through the stealing in the ordnance department, the fact remains that it was logical for him to remain near Santiago and Cienfuegos, and if he could not prevent the entrance of our squadron, to shut it up, and thus close the campaign, as those people already believed it closed. But I cannot believe such a stupid thing possible. I suppose that he would have ordered a cruiser or two there to cover the Terror and that he will appear at San Juan the 25th or 26th. He will coal there and will rest a day or two and will then return to delay and annoy them and delay the invasion."

"The Vixen and the Osprey need not go. I telegraphed to Don Pasquale on the morning of the 25th, when I knew he was in Santiago, saying that the squadrons were at Key West. He did not answer me. That afternoon came a telegram from Madrid saying that he had left Santiago. I continued sending messages to General Blanco in respect to all movements, and so far as I know, Don Pasquale has arrived at Porto Rico, where I shall try to communicate with him. If he should have set out for Martini, he would have arrived twenty-four hours before me. I am very much afraid lest they attack Porto Rico by land and sea and put off the attack on Havana. They are not going to do more than take the latter and they think then, if they do, they are afraid of our army and the yellow fever, because if their men should begin to die in Cuba there would be a tremendous loss because they are not like our people. Anyway, we shall see when there is news of the fleet. I expect it tomorrow. With them coming their ships at the keys we should be able to clean something in three days at Porto Rico. Each day that passes is worse for us on account of the almost total lack of preparation."

"The Cadiz squadron is to come to bombard Boston, Portland and Long Island, they can do it now, but after a few months it would be too late."

"I think if we are to have any success in this matter it will be through treating for peace, by yielding Cuba and having them recognize the debt. If we do not do this soon it will be too late and we shall lose Cuba and Porto Rico and all that we shall be charged with the Cuban debt, for which our treasury is responsible. There is no doubt here that we cannot continue this war, as we have nothing to gain and may lose our three colonies and be ruined for fifty years."

"In the matter of money there is no patriotism. Proof is given by the bank, which ought to have bought gold, although at a premium of 100 per cent, and issued notes against it in the same or slightly greater quantity. With 100,000,000 it has made 1,000,000,000. This is the amount of the year at which, instead of turning 25 or 30 per cent, it returns only 12 or 15 per cent. As regard its buying gold, exchange has gone down, and if in buying 600,000,000, it issues 500,000,000, paying 600 or 700 thousand as the state subsidies at the rate of 5 per cent, this would represent to the bank an interest of about 5 per cent and its dividends would have gone down very little. To be back in the nation, and with the nation it has grown rich by offering paper money, which it did not have in its treasury, and by getting interest on that which it really never had given out. But whatever the bank does, nobody dares object except those who have no money in their hands if they should object to it."

"I have written to the minister, but I did not give him so much news of the fleet as you, because I had other things to speak of. If you should see him you might give him some news. We shall see him when they relieve me and send some one here to work and not amuse himself. I can imagine your anxiety for Francisco and the rest, and you know how much your kindness and subordinate love you for the monitors, they do not count for much, they can be used only to bombard in a smooth sea and besides cannot so fast, and carry very little coal. They have delayed Sampson the whole voyage."

"My regards to Rafael and his daughter, and you know how much your kindness and subordinate love you for the monitors, they do not count for much, they can be used only to bombard in a smooth sea and besides cannot so fast, and carry very little coal. They have delayed Sampson the whole voyage."

(Signed) "RAMON CARRANZA."

"I should be glad to have you write me your opinions. You know how much I appreciate them. If the squadron is in Cuba they are going to destroy its wrecks, fortifications and sink a couple of steamers in the mouth. They have already telegraphed to Key West for them to see if they have not been there, and the inventor Holland offers his submarine boat to destroy the mines."

Cape Haytien, June 3.—Three vessels which arrived at Matanzas yesterday left suddenly last night.

Washington, June 4.—Captain Blakes, of the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul, reported at the navy department today and had a conference with Acting Secretary Allen.

Oakland, Cal., June 4.—The directors of the Oakland board of trade have instructed Secretary Sharp to draft a strong set of resolutions to be forwarded to the California senators, urging them to use every effort to secure Hawaiian annexation as soon as possible.

Washington, June 4.—Information communicated to the department of state by Ambassador Hay today, to the effect that the British consul at Porto Rico has telegraphed his government that no one has been sentenced as a spy and that Emery is not known in the island.

San Francisco, June 4.—Three cases of serious illness were reported at Camp Merritt today. Private Vernon Edwards, company G, Twentieth Kansas Infantry, and Private Brown, Seventh California Infantry, are down with pneumonia, and Lieutenant Bates, Seventh California, is afflicted with malarial fever. All were moved to the French hospital.

Washington, June 4.—In the course of the cabinet meeting today Attorney General Griggs explained to the members that the several prizes captured by the United States vessels which had been condemned by the court can be appropriated to the use of the government without formality or any decree involving advertisement and sale.

Washington, June 4.—Acting Secretary Allen late this afternoon appointed a court of inquiry to inquire into the collision on May 18 between the United States cruiser Columbia and the British steamer Vixen, off Fire Island, which resulted in the loss of the latter vessel. The court will consist of Commodore W. P. McMan, retired; Captain George W. Sumner, Commander C. H. Speer and Lieutenant Douglas W. Rablin, retired, as judges. It will meet at New York next Monday.

Washington, June 4.—The navy department found it necessary today to make an explanation of the method it had employed of advancing on the list the captures of the vessels engaged in the battle of Manila. There appeared to be a great inconsistency in the recommendation, Captain Frank Wildes of the Boston, for instance, giving up only five monitors, while Commander Wood of the little Patrol, jumped up only two numbers. The reason for this, according to the department officials, is that a number in the higher grade is worth much more than a number in the lower grade, so that what appears to be an inequality is, in fact, exact equality, as near as calculation could make it. The advance of these numbers on the list has caused some very curious "klicks" each, for instance, as in the case of Captain Ringham, Captain Greenstreet and Captain O'Neil, of the ordnance bureau, who were all passed over.